

# AMERICA'S TENTH MAN

A Brief Survey of the Negro's Part  
in American History

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION. INC.  
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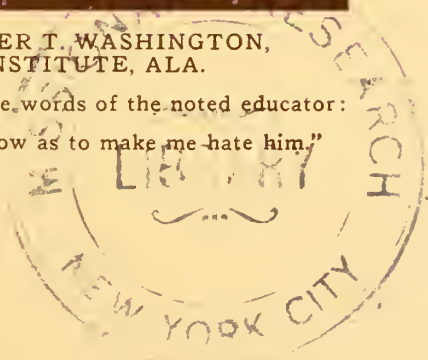
The Commission on Interracial Cooperation desires to express appreciation to Dr. Ira deA. Reid, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, for the revision of this edition of *America's Tenth Man*.



STATUE OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,  
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

On the base is inscribed these words of the noted educator:

"No man can drag me so low as to make me hate him."



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## AMERICA'S TENTH MAN

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**THE TENTH MAN** is the American Negro. In 150 years his numbers have grown from 800,000 to 13,000,000; his proportion in the population has declined from 20 per cent in 1790 to 10 per cent in 1940.

**THE TENTH MAN** is usually a Southerner. Four out of every five Negroes live in the South, but in the last census decade the Negro population increased by only 5.8 per cent in that area. Meanwhile the Tenth Man's proportion in the Northern population increased 15.8 per cent and in the Western 41.8 per cent.

**THE TENTH MAN** is becoming a city dweller. Almost half—48.6 per cent—of the Negro population of the United States lives in the nation's cities, towns, and villages. Fifty years ago 80 per cent of the Negro population lived in rural areas.

**THE TENTH MAN** is a worker who has worked at both high and low jobs. He has accumulated property to the estimated value of two and a half billion dollars. He owns some ten million acres of farm land—more than the combined acreage of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

**THE TENTH MAN** has a death rate that has swooped down during the past half century faster than it has among any other large population of

the world—from an estimated annual death rate of 33 per thousand in 1890 to an estimated 14 per thousand today. Yet, the Negro's life span today averages ten years less than that of the white person's.

**THE TENTH MAN** has a literacy rate of 90 per cent, which is equal to that for the total populations of all but a few of the most enlightened countries of the world. Yet, by comparison with schools for whites, less money is spent for his public education than was spent in 1880.

**THE TENTH MAN** is religious. Five out of every twelve Negroes report membership in some church. His church is the race's largest property owner. In 1936 the value of 34,250 Negro church edifices was \$165,000,000.

**THE TENTH MAN** is a patriot. Approximately half a million of his race are now in the armed services of the nation.

**THE TENTH MAN** is an artist. He has colored the music and rhythms of the New World. He has given his impress to the English language. He has painted, sculptured and dramatized his nation's strengths and weaknesses, joys and sorrows in finished forms both stark and subtle.

**THE TENTH MAN** has brought his gifts — gifts of "eternal youth, of fruitful labor, of joy and music, of the free spirit and of the ministering hand, of wide and poignant sympathy with men in their struggle to live and love. . . ."

OF THE total population of 131,669,275 in the United States in 1940, 12,865,518 were persons of African descent, or approximately one in ten. This "Tenth Man," the Negro, is neither a newcomer nor an alien. His ancestors began to arrive hundreds of years ago with the early settlers. Practically all Negroes in the United States have backgrounds of one hundred to three hundred years of American ancestry.

For more than two centuries the great majority of American Negroes were in slavery, a condition which for generations was a disturbing factor in American life, culminating in the war of 1861-65. The long controversy over slavery and the difficulties of political reconstruction after the war loom so large that our histories, for the most part, show us the Negro only as a semi-savage slave, or as an illiterate, dangerous freedman—in either case a liability rather than an asset.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to turn the picture around and see if there be not another side to it—to inquire whether the Negro has ever had any creditable part in America's history or made any worthy contribution to its progress.

## IN THE BEGINNING . . .

Digging into musty records of the past our initial surprise is to find that Negroes did not first come to America as slaves in 1619, but as explorers, some free, some enslaved, a hundred years earlier. Ancient manuscripts mention Alonzo Pietro, *il nigro*, (the Negro), as the pilot of the Nina, one of Columbus' ships. Negroes were with Balboa when he reached the Pacific, with Cortez in Mexico, and with the explorers of Guatemala, Chili, Peru and Venezuela. The territory now forming New Mexico and Arizona was first explored by a party led by Estevanico, a Negro. Menendez had Negro artisans with him when he founded St. Augustine in 1565. The second settler in what is now Alabama is said to have been a Negro member of the DeSoto expedition of 1540, who liked the country and settled among the Indians.

## THERE WAS ENSLAVEMENT . . .

The first permanent planting of slavery in our country took place in 1619, when a Dutch ship landed twenty Negroes at Jamestown, Virginia. These were sold to the colonists as slaves, or perhaps, as some think, were bound out for a term of years as indentured servants. It is certain that some of them became free after serving for a time, while others remained permanently enslaved. Negro slavery did not grow rapidly at first, since it was easy to get white indentured servants from England. When the latter supply was cut off in 1688, the importation of Negro slaves began in earnest. By 1715 there were 58,850 slaves in the colonies, and sixty years later the number had grown to 501,000. By this time there were hundreds of ships engaged in the slave trade, importing Negroes from the West Indies and Africa, and the number of slaves rose rapidly to a million in 1800. In 1807, on the earnest recommendation of President Thomas Jefferson, Congress prohibited the further importation of slaves. Illegal



importations continued on a large scale, however, and the Negro population reached 2,300,000 in 1830 and 4,441,000 by 1860. Then followed the war of emancipation.

In fairness it should be remembered that all parts of the country shared in the responsibility for slavery, either as importers, sellers, or buyers, and that no section has a right to lay all the blame on any other. Rhode Island, for example, built 103 slave ships in ten years, and in 1770 that state alone had 150 ships engaged in the slave trade.

The conditions of slavery varied as widely as the characters of slaveholders, some of whom were humane and kindly, while others were indifferent and cruel. The results of slavery, too, were mixed. With all that the slaves suffered in mind and body, there were compensations in their new contacts with civilization, with education and the Christian religion, and with the discipline of regular work.

## OF PEOPLE WITH A CULTURAL PAST . . .

Did these slaves come to America empty-handed, or did they bring some heritage of native endowment and skill, and even of civilization? For answer we must look to their African background and to their early record in America.

In examining the cultures of West Africa, Senegal and the Congo, areas from which Negro slaves were recruited, we find a degree of culture complexity that places them high in the ranks of the nonliterate, nonmachine societies over the world, and which makes them comparable in many respects to the Europe of the Middle Ages.

We learn, for example, that the natives of Africa were perhaps the first to smelt iron and forge instruments of usefulness and beauty. This may account in part for the fact that throughout the days of slavery Negroes did practically all the South's blacksmithing, wagon-making and iron work, manned its factories, machine shops and mills, and even in some cases ran its trains.

Back in Africa they had been skillful weavers, rug makers, potters and wood carvers. In America they soon developed great skill as carpenters and masons and erected many of the South's most beautiful and stately structures. By the opening of the Civil War, slaves were doing most of the mechanical work of the South. Many of them attained such skill that they were hired out profitably by their owners. Others bought their time from their masters, hired themselves out, and thus accumulated enough to purchase their freedom. In 1835 there lived in Cincinnati 476 Negroes who had purchased their freedom at a cost of \$215,000.

This well-known practice accounts in part for the fact that in 1860 there were 486,000 free Negroes in the United States, or more than one-tenth of the total Negro population. Many of these free Negroes had become property owners, and a few had grown comparatively wealthy. In 1860 the free Negroes of Charleston alone owned property valued at more than \$700,000, and those of Philadelphia twice as much. These facts evidence



no small measure of native ability along mechanical lines. In estimating the Negro's place in American history, credit should be given him for a vast contribution of mechanical skill and labor, which added greatly to the economic development of the country.

#### WHO BROUGHT THEIR FOLKLORE AND MUSIC,

These Africans brought also a fund of folklore and a distinct gift for music. The Uncle Remus stories about Brer Rabbit and the wolf are only adaptations of native African folk stories of the gazelle and the lion, and express the same sensible, practical philosophy. The pleasure these stories have given us we owe not only to the inimitable Joel Chandler Harris, who put them into literary form, but also to the genial "Uncle Remuses" who brought them to us from their African homes.

The Negro's native musical gift is universally recognized. Africa has been called "the continent of music." In America this gift early began to express itself in the development of the spirituals, jubilees and work songs, and in later years in ragtime, jazz and "boogie-woogie." Musical critics say that these are the only distinct contributions America has made to the music of the world. The weird beauty and soul-stirring power of the spirituals have made them popular around the globe. Though composed in the days of slavery as expressions of the heartache of servitude and the longing for freedom, it is a matter of universal comment and wonder that they contain no trace of bitterness or revenge, but only the Christian sentiments of faith, hope and love. This fact is a significant commentary on the Negro's character during slavery.

Some of these African slaves also manifested decided intellectual ability. There was Lahmen Kebby, for example, who, back in Africa, had been well educated and trained as a school master. There was Omar ibn Said, another North African slave, a devout Mohammedan who read and wrote Arabic with ease. More than a hundred years ago an educated African, probably Omar himself, was taken to the University of North Carolina to confer with one of the professors about the Arabic language and literature.

#### THEIR POETS AND ARTISTS,

There was Phillis Wheatley, African-born slave, who learned the English language and read the Bible within sixteen months after her arrival in America, became a poet of such note as to attract the attention of George Washington. General Washington wrote her a letter commending her "poetic talents" and "elegant lines" and inviting her to call and see him when near his headquarters. In 1773 Phillis Wheatley paid a visit to England, where she was received at court and read her poems before members of the nobility. Her poems were published the same year, with an introduction by the governor and other prominent citizens of Massachusetts. She was the first of many American Negro poets, who up to the present have brought out more than a hundred volumes of verse.

Joshua Johnston, "a free householder of color, portrait painter," was undoubtedly the first authenticated Negro artist in America. Known to

have lived in Baltimore from 1769-1824, Johnston painted thirteen competent family portraits in the Charles Peale-Charles Peale Polk style.

George Moses Horton, a slave employed as a janitor at the University of North Carolina, used to write love letters and verses for the students. In 1829 his friends published a little volume of his poems called "The Hope of Liberty," which they hoped to sell for enough to buy his freedom.

## TEACHERS AND PREACHERS,

John Chavis, a full-blooded Negro born in 1763, was sent to Princeton University where he studied privately and took rank as a good student. Later, it is said, he studied also at Washington Academy, now Washington and Lee University. Returning to North Carolina, he opened a classical school and had as his pupils the children of many prominent white people. One of his pupils became a United States Senator and another became governor of the State.

A Southern writer tells the story of Jack of Virginia, "an African preacher, whose services to white and black were so valuable that a distinguished Southern Presbyterian felt called upon to write his biography." Kidnapped from idolatrous parents in Africa, he was brought to America as a slave and was converted under the preaching of Dr. John Blair Smith, President of Hampden-Sidney College. Taught by his master's children to read, he became a preacher, was licensed by the Baptist Church, and preached from plantation to plantation over a wide area. His freedom was finally purchased with funds contributed by white friends, who presented him also with a home and a tract of land. Dr. William S. White says of him: "He was considered the best preacher in that country. Many of the most intelligent people attended upon his ministry and listened to his sermons with delight. Yet he never betrayed the least symptoms of arrogance or conceit."

"Black Harry," whom Dr. Benjamin Rush pronounced the greatest orator in America, was often taken along by Bishop Francis Asbury on his evangelistic tours because of his forceful preaching and popularity. John Stewart, a free-born Virginia Negro, went as a missionary to the Indians and thus became the founder of the mission work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Of Henry Evans, another Negro preacher at that time, Bishop William Capers wrote that he was "confessedly the father of the Methodist Church, white and black, in Fayetteville and the best preacher of his time in that county; so remarkable that distinguished visitors hardly felt that they might pass a Sunday in Fayetteville without hearing him preach." About the end of the 18th century Jacob Bishop, a Negro, served as pastor of the First Baptist Church (white) in a Virginia city, while Andrew Bryan, William Lemon, Lemuel Haynes and others often preached acceptably to white congregations.

## AND SCIENTISTS.

Benjamin Banneker, a Negro astronomer and philosopher, born in Maryland in 1731, was the grandson of an African king. Sent to school, he learned rapidly, and was especially fond of mathematics. In 1770 he made a clock which struck the hours—the first of the kind made in America. George Ellicott, a white man of culture, opened his library to Banneker and gave him astronomical instruments. These Banneker used to such good purpose that he became an authority in astronomy. He prepared an annual almanac which was published by Goddard & Angell of Baltimore, who called it “an extraordinary effort of genius which has met the approbation of several distinguished astronomers of America.” His work was commended by Thomas Jefferson and he was invited to assist Jefferson and the other commissioners sent to lay out the lines of the District of Columbia.

These were exceptional cases, but should be sufficient to indicate that many of these early Negroes, even though African-born, possessed real intelligence and ability, sometimes in remarkable degree.

## NATURALLY, THEY WORKED . . .

The persistence of slavery in the South, while it declined and ultimately ceased in the North, was due to the fact that the South was primarily agricultural, while the North and East were not. Slave labor was particularly profitable in the plantation production of tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar, which increased at a tremendous rate and soon was pouring into the country millions of dollars annually. Beginning with the exportation of twenty pounds of tobacco in 1618, the Virginia planters exported 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco in 1639, and more than 53,000,000 pounds in 1773. The production of cotton, which was 85,000,000 pounds in 1810, doubled every ten years for the next three decades, and by 1840 the South was producing two-thirds of the world's cotton supply. It is estimated that in 1850 the agricultural products of slave labor amounted to \$136,505,000, cotton leading with \$98,000,000 of this amount. The work of slaves made possible King Cotton and the culture of the South. Tobacco and cotton, rice and sugar are stories of the achievement of the Tenth Man's work in the past.

## AND WERE PATRIOTIC . . .

The patriotism of the American Negro has been tested well and tried true in all our wars. Crispus Attucks, a Negro, was the first American to fall in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770. With the other victims of the massacre, he was buried from historic Faneuil Hall, the “Cradle of Liberty,” and is commemorated by a statue on Boston Common. Peter Salem won distinction at the Battle of Bunker Hill and is credited with the death of Major Pitcairn, the British commander. In the same battle Salem Poor manifested conspicuous bravery and his colonel and other officers petitioned the legislature to give him recognition as a “brave and gallant soldier.” Speaking of the Negro troops who took part in the battle of Long Island, Dr. Harris, a veteran, says that they successfully repelled three desperate assaults and thus saved the American army from capture.

In 1771 when Colonel Green was attacked at Point Bridge, New York, Negro troops sacrificed themselves to the last man in his defense. Writing of the Battle of Monmouth, Bancroft, the noted historian, says: "Of the revolutionary patriots who on that day periled life for their country, more than 700 black Americans fought side by side with the white." Lecky says, "The Negroes proved excellent soldiers in a hard-fought battle that secured the retreat of Sullivan, when they three times drove back a large body of Hessians." General Lafayette praised the Negro troops who served under General Green. Austin Dabney, a Georgia Negro serving under Elijah Clark, was severely wounded and in recognition of distinguished service received a pension from the government and a grant from the state legislature. A South Carolina slave rendered such service in the Revolution that the legislature in 1783 passed a special act liberating his wife and children. Altogether about three thousand Negroes saw service in the Revolution.

In the War of 1812 Negroes fought gallantly with Commodore Perry in the Battle of Lake Erie and with General Jackson at New Orleans. Perry spoke highly of "their bravery and conduct in the battle of the lakes," and Commander Chauncey wrote in 1813, "I have nearly fifty blacks aboard this ship and many are among my best men." After the Battle of New Orleans, General Jackson publicly praised in highest terms the conduct of the two Negro regiments which took part in that battle.

In the Civil War the Negro was to be found in both armies. This was to be expected since Negro slavery was so important a factor in the whole struggle. It has been noted repeatedly that history records no finer illustration of loyalty to trust than that manifested by the Negroes of the South during the Civil War. Often left behind as the sole support and protection of families of Confederate soldiers, not an instance is recorded in which one violated his sacred trust. Of this remarkable record, Georgia's matchless orator, Henry W. Grady, says:

"History has no parallel to the faith kept by the Negro in the South during the war. Often five hundred Negroes to a single white man, and yet through these dusky throngs the women and children walked in safety, and unprotected homes rested in peace. Unmarshaled, the black battalions moved patiently to the fields in the morning to feed the armies their idleness would have starved, and at night gathered anxiously at the big house to 'hear the news from marster,' though conscious that his victory made their chains enduring. Everywhere humble and kindly; bodyguard of the helpless; the rough companion of the little ones; the observant friend; the silent sentry in his lowly cabin; the shrewd counselor; and when the dead came home, a mourner at the open grave. A thousand torches would have disbanded every Southern army, but not one was lighted. When the master going to a war in which slavery was involved said to his slave, 'I leave my home and loved ones in your charge,' the tenderness between man and master stood disclosed. And when the slave held that charge sacred through storm and temptation, he gave new meaning to faith and loyalty. I rejoice that when freedom came to him after years of waiting, it was all the sweeter because the black hands from which the shackles fell were stainless of a single crime against the helpless ones confided to his care."

## THEN CAME EMANCIPATION!

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation became effective, setting free all slaves held in territory at that time at war. Emancipation was made inclusive by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which became effective December 18, 1865. By these measures more than four million Negro slaves were set free, nearly all of them illiterate, without training in self-direction or self-support, and without property. Imagine their helplessness and uncertainty! Picture the dangers inherent in such a situation! Then compare the results with the "reigns of terror" that have so often characterized revolutions. With unbelievable facility, former slaves and slave-holders adjusted themselves to the new conditions and to one another, and speedily set to work together to repair the ravages of war. There were no outbreaks, no disorders of any consequence, no effort on the part of the former slaves to get revenge. General John B. Gordon, one of the great Confederate leaders, when asked how the Negroes had conducted themselves after the war, replied: "They have behaved so well that the remark is not uncommon in Georgia that no other race on earth relieved from servitude under such circumstances as they were would have behaved so well."

## AND RECONSTRUCTION . .

There has been criticism, and with reason, of the injustices and political mismanagement which characterized the "reconstruction" of the Southern States. In fairness to the freed Negroes, however, it should be remembered that in those critical days politics was afflicted with many short-sighted and unscrupulous white men who operated both in and out of the South against the region, the Negro, and the national interest. Upon these men and their interests must be placed the greater responsibility for whatever wrongs were done. To this all historians agree. Tragic blunders were made by those responsible for the South's reconstruction, but for the most part they were the blunders of white men who used the newly freed Negroes to carry out their own purposes. It should be remembered also that these "reconstruction" governments did some good things. Most important of all, they established in each state a genuine system of public schools, where before there had been only makeshifts. This was probably the most progressive and important step ever taken in this country. They also framed state constitutions which, with some amendments, were retained in most cases for many years after reconstruction ended.

## AND LIFE BEGAN ANEW!

Since the Civil War the progress made by Negroes has been phenomenal, more rapid, according to many authorities, than was ever shown by any other group in an equal length of time. Some of the highlights of that story are found in the following facts:

When set free in 1865 Negroes owned about 12,000 homes, and were operating some 20,000 farms. In 1930 they owned 700,000 homes and 181,000



farms, and operated 882,000 farms as renters and tenants. In 1940 Negro farmers of Georgia operated 4,431,385 acres of land, with an assessed value of \$74,959,203; also city property assessed at more than \$20,000,000. In 1940 Virginia Negro farmers operated 1,782,602 acres of land having a value of \$50,083,201, and city property assessed at more than \$30,000,000. In North Carolina the total assessed valuation of all property, real and personal, controlled by Negroes in 1940 was in excess of \$125,000,000.

The depression years of the nineteen-thirties went hard with Negro farmers, as with farmers in general. Many of them lost their farms and great numbers moved to the cities, where they hoped to find better conditions. In 1940, however, there were still left in the South 173,000 Negro farm owners, with a total of eight million acres of land, valued at \$300,000,000. It is estimated that when freed the Negroes of the United States had aggregate wealth amounting to \$20,000,000. This, it is believed, has grown to about two billions—one hundred times as much.

### THEY CONTINUED TO WORK . . .

The 1940 census listed 5,389,191 Negroes as gainfully employed in the United States, or fifty-eight per cent of all those ten years old and over. The corresponding figure for white workers is forty-eight per cent. Agriculture and domestic service continue to be the Negro's chief fields of employment in the South.

Among those employed in industry are found auto mechanics, bakers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, brick layers, building contractors, butchers, cabinet makers, carpenters, coppersmiths, decorators, dyers, electricians, electrotypers, engravers, express messengers, engineers, firemen, founders, furnace men, glass blowers, jewelers, lumbermen, leather workers, laundry workers, machinists, mail clerks, masons, miners, millwrights, moulders, painters, paper hangers, piano tuners, plasterers, plumbers, pressmen, roofers, sawyers, shoemakers, steam fitters, stone cutters, structural iron workers, tailors, telephone and telegraph linemen, textile workers, tin-smiths, tool makers, wagon makers, wood carvers, etc., at great length. Of Negro miners alone there are more than 70,000.

There are four major unions of Negro workers in the United States. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is the only all-colored international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It has approximately 8,000 members.

The United Transport Service Employees of America with approximately 3,000 members, most of whom are Negroes, is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This union has under its jurisdiction red caps, dining car waiters, porters, and other railway employees.

The Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen is an independent union formed in 1912 to protect the interests of colored firemen who were barred from joining white organized labor groups.

The National Alliance of Postal Employees is an independent union of 9,000 members. It covers all types of postal workers, especially colored

railway clerks who are denied membership in the regular union of that craft.

Beginning with the World War, thousands of Negroes were employed in skilled labor and, for the most part, made good. In 1920 there were 332,249 so employed. Of 139 Chicago employers of Negro labor who were interviewed, 118 said they had found Negroes efficient in skilled processes. In the First World War, 38,723 Negroes were employed in shipbuilding, of whom 8,835 did skilled work. During that time Negro crews broke two world's records in shipbuilding trades.

In the present war production program Negro workers are being used at every conceivable skill in American industry, commerce and transportation.

Elijah McCoy, Detroit inventor, has taken out fifty-seven patents in America and ten in Europe. The universally-used lubricating cup for machinery is one of his inventions.

The Negro's inventive genius, however, was evident long before the Civil War, notably in the case of Norbert Rilleaux, a Louisiana Negro, who invented the vacuum pan which revolutionized sugar refining, and J. E. Matzeliger, who devised the shoe-lasting machine which is now in universal use. Altogether thousands of patents have been issued to colored inventors.

To these may be added the names of Granville T. Woods, inventor of electric air brakes; Robert A. Pelham, inventor of a tabulating device for statistical compilations; and Claude Howard, inventor of an automatic gauging and sorting machine for Ford V-8 piston rings.

Lewis Howard Latimer, electrical engineer, was one of the famed "Edison pioneers." He was sent to London by Thomas Alva Edison in 1881 to establish the incandescent lamp department of a British electric light company.

## THEY WENT INTO BUSINESS . . .

There were very few Negro businesses at the close of the Civil War, and none of any magnitude. Retail stores operated by Negroes numbered 29,827 in 1939. Sales in these stores during that year amounted to \$71,466,000. Today Negroes conduct at least 50,000 business enterprises, in more than 200 different lines. Among these enterprises are forty-four legal reserve life insurance companies. In 1941 thirty-eight of these, comprising the National Negro Insurance Association, reported aggregate assets of \$32,209,668, annual income of \$21,417,616, and 2,563,124 policies in force for a total of \$421,000,000. In 1941 one of these companies, the North Carolina Mutual, had assets of \$7,222,193 and \$57,730,690 of insurance in force. Another, the Atlanta Life, had assets of \$5,352,491, income of \$3,356,954, and \$66,851,250 of insurance in force. In May, 1942, C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual, was elected a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of his long and notable business career.





### BUILDERS OF BUSINESS

The late Alonzo Herndon, Negro barber, who founded and developed the Atlanta Life Insurance Company; the late Maggie L. Walker, for many years secretary-treasurer of the insurance order of St. Luke and president of the St. Luke Bank and Trust Company, of Richmond; C. C. Spaulding, president North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham.

The first private Negro bank was organized in 1888, but failed after sixteen years. In 1930 there were 51 such banks, capitalized at \$3,000,000, with \$20,000,000 in resources and annual business of \$75,000,000. Like all banks they suffered severely during the depression, but twenty-three survived.

Financial statements submitted by Negro banking institutions at the first annual conference on the Negro in business, held in April 1941, showed total deposits of \$6,258,894, resources of \$7,404,475 and capital accounts of \$1,092,410. Eleven of these banks are chartered by the states in which they are located, one is privately owned, and eight are members of the Federal Insurance Company.

In the United States there are fifty-two towns and villages and fifteen settlements populated and governed entirely by Negroes. Of these Mound Bayou, Miss., and Boley, Okla., are the best known. Both are well governed and normally prosperous. Though a town of 800 people, Mound Bayou some years ago abandoned its jail, which long had been unoccupied.

Negro Baptists have a \$600,000 publishing house in Nashville; Negro Odd Fellows of Texas have a \$250,000 building in Houston; Negro Masons of Alabama have a \$500,000 building in Birmingham, and those of the District of Columbia have in Washington a building valued at \$385,000. In 1940 Negroes published 210 newspapers (one a daily), 155 of which had a combined circulation per issue of 1,276,600 copies. They published that year 129 periodicals which had a combined circulation of 703,600.

### THEY FOUGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY . . .

Continuing their record of patriotism in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, Negro citizens have given an equally good account of themselves in America's later struggles. During the Spanish-American War,

four regiments of Negro troops in the regular army distinguished themselves at the battles of Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan Hill.

Three hundred and eighty thousand Negroes were enrolled for service in the World War, of whom 200,000 were sent to France. Two Negroes of the 369th Infantry were the first American soldiers awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery. This decoration was conferred also on four entire Negro regiments for heroism in action. One of these, the 370th, was commanded entirely by Negroes, with the exception of the colonel. Thirty officers of this regiment received medals of honor for bravery. Altogether some sixty Negro officers were decorated. The Negro's World War record was highly commended by General Pershing and other officers. General Pershing said:

"The only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training, and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

Though many American citizens were accused of disloyalty during the First World War, and some were convicted and imprisoned, not a single Negro was among the number. This reminds one of the statement of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, who said in his famous Atlanta address: "As we have proved our loyalty to you in the past, in nursing your children, watching by the sickbed of your mothers and fathers, and often following them with tear-dimmed eyes to the grave, so in the future, we shall stand by you with a devotion that no foreigner can approach, ready to lay down our lives if need be, in defence of yours, interlacing our industrial, commercial, civil, and religious life with yours in a way that shall make the interests of both races one"

World War II has made great changes in the status of Negro troops. In October 1940 the War Department announced that "the strength of the Negro personnel of the Army will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country." Early in 1942 the Secretary of War announced the proposed recruitment of some 175,000 additional Negro soldiers. In October 1941 the authorized Negro strength of the U. S. Army was 115,197 men. Today there is a wider use of Negro troops in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Air Corps of the nation's military organization than ever before. The ranking Negro officer in our military organizations is Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis. According to the Office of War Information, approximately 500,000 Negroes are now in the armed forces of the United States. In the spring of 1943 a Negro air combat unit under Lt. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., took part in the bombing of Pantelleria.

## THEY BEGAN TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVING . . .

There are 4,000 Negro physicians, 2,000 Negro dentists, and 6,000 Negro nurses helping to maintain the Negro's health. A number of Negroes have achieved national reputation as physicians and surgeons. One of these, the late Dr. Daniel H. Williams, was the first surgeon in the world to perform

a successful operation on the human heart. He was chosen from among all the surgeons of America as one of the charter members of the American College of Surgeons, organized in Chicago in 1913.

There are associations of Negro physicians and dentists in nearly all the states, heading up in the National Medical Association. There are more than one hundred hospitals conducted by Negroes, of which the greatest is the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, a \$3,000,000 government enterprise which is staffed entirely by Negro physicians, nurses and employees.

In the last twenty years the health of Negroes has improved greatly as the result of medical attention and more intelligent and sanitary methods of living. In the twelve years from 1910 to 1927 the death rate of Negroes decreased thirty per cent and their death rate from tuberculosis decreased fifty per cent.

A colored male youth 20 years of age in 1935 had the prospect of living to the age of 59; a white boy of the same age might expect to live until he became 64 years of age. The average colored girl of the same age would live until she became 61, while the white girl has a seven-year longer life



#### NOTED MEN OF SCIENCE

The late Ernest E. Just, recognized authority in marine biology; the late George Washington Carver, famous agricultural chemist and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts; the late Daniel Hale Williams, first surgeon to operate successfully on the human heart.

expectancy. If we should compare this with the outlook of youth 20 years of age in 1911, we should see that the average colored boy could then be expected to live to be 54 years old and the white boy to be 57; the colored girl might expect to live until she was 55, and the white girl until she was 62 years old.

For 29 years the Negro population has conducted a National Negro Health Week in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.

This movement was initiated by Booker T. Washington. It has played an important part in lowering the Negro death rate.

In October 1940 there were 22 fully approved and 5 provisionally approved Negro hospitals in the United States, 13 of which were approved for the training of internes by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association.

There are two Class A Medical schools for Negro students, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., and the Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. These schools graduate about 85 per cent of all Negro graduates in medicine.

Yet, in 1935-36 the median annual income for white non-relief families in Southern cities was \$1,570, for Negro families \$525.

## TO LEARN . .

Before the Civil War the education of Negroes was forbidden in many states, and very little attention was paid to it anywhere. Few persons thought Negroes needed an education, and many thought them incapable of being educated. Besides, there was a general fear that education would make them discontented and lead to slave uprisings. Consequently, when the Negroes were freed, ninety per cent of them could neither read nor write. In 1940, according to the Federal Census, 18 in every 20 Negroes could read and write.

Schools for Negroes were begun under government auspices immediately after the Civil War. Within five years there were 4,329 such schools, employing 9,307 teachers and giving instruction to more than 200,000 Negroes. Today, two and a half million Negro children are being taught in the schools of the South, 189,000 of them in high schools, 11,000 in the several state colleges. They are being taught by 61,000 teachers of their own race, 2,700 of whom are instructors in institutions of college grade.

Between 1916 and 1937 Negroes of the Southern States contributed \$4,683,000 toward the erection of more than 5,000 modern public school buildings (Rosenwald schools). A number of Negroes have recently given to certain of their colleges sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 each. It is estimated that since the Civil War Negroes have contributed \$50,000,000 for their own education, besides paying their proportion of taxes for the support of public schools and colleges.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy had been awarded to 250 Negroes by American universities. An equal number of Negro scholars has been elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship fraternity, more than half of them during the past twelve years. Many Negro students have made notable records in schools and colleges.

Tuskegee Institute is probably better known to the outside world than any other educational institution in America. It has 120 buildings, 2,000 acres of land, a faculty of 132, a student body of about 2,000 and a yearly budget approaching a half million dollars. It was founded and developed by Booker T. Washington, a nameless Negro boy, who started the school without a dollar of capital. It is managed and staffed entirely by Negroes.





**ACADEMIC PROCESSION, MOREHOUSE COLLEGE**  
 Negro colleges, 109 in number, annually enroll 45,000 students and graduate 5,000.

During the past seven years twenty-seven thousand Negroes were graduated from college—more than the number graduated during the entire previous history of the race.

In 1939 there were 567 colored graduate technicians at work in the United States. The number included 150 architects, 172 civil engineers, 140 electrical engineers, 20 chemical engineers, 4 aeronautical engineers, and 3 mining engineers.

There were 99 public libraries for the exclusive use of Negroes in 13 Southern states in 1939. There are approximately 276 Negro graduates of approved schools of library service, most of whom are employed in the profession.

#### TO ENJOY A FREEDOM OF RELIGION . . .

The Negro's churches have been centers of the social and cultural life of the Negro community. Their pastors have long been more than ministers—they have been teachers and leaders in all programs for the improvement of the racial lot. The churches were the first places of free assemblage for Negroes. In religion—the church, the denomination, and the minister—the Negro found a kind of peace and an outlet for the expression of all his social interests and aspirations.

At the close of the Civil War there were very few independent colored churches. In 1936, according to the Federal census, there were 38,303 Negro churches with 5,660,618 members, and 35,021 Sunday schools en-

rolling 2,815,254 officers, teachers and pupils. They owned church property valued at \$177,000,000 and contributed to church work nearly \$28,000,000 a year.

A number of Negro denominations carry on mission work in Africa, South America and the West Indies. One of these reports 156 mission stations, 129 churches and 29,000 members in foreign lands. In the United States they support 200 home missionaries, and are aiding 350 needy churches. They contribute annually about \$550,000 to home and foreign missions.

The 332,000 Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in five years contributed \$1,941,979 to the Centenary Mission Fund of that church.

Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, is one of the largest churches in the South, with a membership of about 3,000.

There is a church for every 178 adults among Negroes and one for every 340 among whites. Five out of every twelve Negroes claim membership in some church.

The average annual contribution per Negro church member is between nine and ten dollars. White church members average annual contributions between nineteen and twenty dollars.

There are nine Negro members of the National Council of Y. M. C. A., many members of State Y Committees, and four colored national and regional Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Negroes have contributed nearly \$350,000 toward the erection of colored Y. M. C. A. buildings in fourteen cities. Some years ago the Malones, of St. Louis, gave \$25,000 to the Colored Y building fund in that city. There are now 55 Negro city associations and 140 student associations. Negroes are represented also on the National Board and secretarial staff of the Y. W. C. A., which has 75 branches and affiliated associations for Negroes.

Colored women are organized for mutual benefit and racial improvement in hundreds of clubs throughout the country, heading up in state, regional and national federations of colored women's clubs. The motto of these organizations is "Lifting as we climb." They have raised a large national scholarship fund, from which they make loans to help worthy students through school. In a number of Southern states these groups are supporting homes for delinquent colored girls.

## TO WRITE . . .

Countee P. Cullen, of New York, in 1923 and again in 1924 won second prize and in 1925 first prize in the Witter Bynner undergraduate poetry contest open to all the colleges of America and participated in by seven hundred students representing three hundred institutions. Harper and Brothers have brought out several volumes of his poems, including "Color," "Copper Sun," "The Black Christ" and "Christopher Cat."

For a generation the poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar have been recognized as a valuable contribution to American literature. Among later



### THREE WHOSE WRITINGS WILL LIVE

The late James Weldon Johnson, author of numerous volumes, including the famous "God's Trombones;" W. E. B. DuBois, editor, historian, educator and author; Paul Laurence Dunbar, elevator boy who became the best-known poet of the race.

Negro writers who have produced creditable poetry, some of it of a high order, may be mentioned J. D. Corrothers, the J. S. Cotters, father and son, Leslie P. Hill, Langston Hughes, Georgia Douglas Johnson, James Weldon Johnson, Claude McKay, W. S. Braithwaite, Sterling Brown, Jean Toomer and Margaret Walker.

Negro novelists of merited fame include Charles W. Chesnutt, Jessie Fausett, Rudolph Fisher, Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Countee Cul-len, Walter White, Wallace Thurman, William Attaway, Zora Hurston, Arna Bontemps, and Richard Wright.

Chief among the Negro race's scholars, publicists, and literary writers ranks W. E. B. DuBois, who for more than half a century has written of Negro life in the United States in unforgettable prose. A bibliography of Dr. DuBois' writings includes more than eight hundred items.

Ninety-five books by or about Negroes were published in English during 1941.

### —AND SING . . .

Roland Hayes has attained international fame as a tenor, having sung with great success before the most critical audiences of America and Europe, including the King and Queen of England and the Queen Mother of Spain. He has received as much as \$3,000 for a single concert.

Harry T. Burleigh, baritone arranger and composer, has for many years been soloist in one of the leading white Episcopal churches of New York.

Marian Anderson, noted contralto, is known throughout America and Europe as "one of the greatest living singers." She sang before the King and Queen of England at the White House during their visit to America in 1939. She appears on select radio programs and has been featured in the national magazines.



Dorothy Maynor, soprano, was unanimously chosen as winner of the 1940 Town Hall Endowment Award, given annually to the young artist whose performance is considered the best of the year. She is an outstanding guest artist on national network programs.

J. Rosamond Johnson composed light operas for Klaw and Erlanger, and many popular songs for May Irwin, Lillian Russell and Anna Held. He has also brought out several volumes of Negro spirituals.

Nathaniel Dett, William C. Handy, William Grant Still, Will Marion Cook, and Clarence Cameron White have achieved national note as composers.



#### ENDOWED WITH THE GIFT OF SONG

Marian Anderson, contralto; Roland Hayes, tenor; and Dorothy Maynor, soprano; are among many Negro artists who have achieved fame in the field of music.

Dean Dixon, violinist turned conductor, became the first Negro to conduct an American top flight orchestra when he served as guest conductor for the first two concerts of the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra over a nation-wide radio network in June, 1941.

For nearly two decades Duke Ellington's band has been rated among the top flight bands of the Nation. In 1941 this band was rated third in the "King of Swing" poll, Benny Goodman's and Tommy Dorsey's being the two leading bands selected.

Fletcher Henderson for a number of years has arranged the orchestrations for leading name bands in the United States.

J. Lawrence Cook of New York City is the world's top producer and arranger of player piano music. Since 1923 he has made over twenty arrangements for pianola rolls, accurately ghosting the performances of many top flight pianists.

Six Negro musicians were named to the 1941 All-American Swing Band in a contest which is annually conducted by *Down Beat*, outstanding Swing Music magazine. They are Cootie Williams and Roy Eldridge, trumpet players; Johnny Hodges, saxophonist; Jay C. Higginbotham, trombonist; Charlie Christian, guitarist, and Sy Oliver, arranger.

"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" was written by a Negro, James Bland.

Florence B. Price, pianist and composer, was guest soloist with the Michigan Symphony Orchestra in Detroit in 1940, playing her own compositions, a piano concerto and a symphony.

Philippa Duke Schyler, nine-year-old daughter of a Negro columnist, has written 62 compositions for the piano and one for the violin. She has won 15 medals in competition concert and was placed on the Distinguished Students List by the National Piano Teachers' Guild in 1940.

*Wings Over Jordan*, a weekly broadcast featuring a spiritual-singing choir, has been on the air for five years, and is carried on seventy-five stations and short-waved to Latin American countries. The program drew approximately 8,000 fan letters a week during 1940.

*Freedom's People*, a series of educational programs given during 1941, planned by the U. S. Office of Education and financed by a Rosenwald Fund grant, dramatized Negro contributions to American life.

When Paul Robeson sang the "Ballad for Americans," accompanied by the New York Philharmonic Society in July 1940, the applause lasted ten minutes. He introduced this ballad on the Pursuit of Happiness radio program in 1939.

## AND ACT . . .

No name is more preeminent in the early American theater than that of Ira Aldridge who rose from a carpenter's bench in Maryland to become one of the greatest actors of the early nineteenth century. He was famous in the role of Othello to Edmund Kean's Iago, and acted with great success the role of Shylock in America and Europe.

For more than one hundred years the Negro character and the Negro actor have been significant parts of the American theater. From black-face minstrelsy to "Native Son" is a broad jump, but it covers such spectacular features of theatrical history as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Octoroon," "Clorindy," "In Abraham's Bosom," "Porgy," "The Emperor Jones," "The Green Pastures," "Shuffle Along," "Porgy and Bess," and "Cabin in the Sky."

The history of the Negro in the theater includes such outstanding names as Ira Aldredge, James Hewlett, Bert Williams, Rose McClendon, Richard B. Harrison, Abbie Mitchell, Paul Robeson, Jules Bledsoe, Ethel Waters, Rex Ingram, Edna Thomas, Frank Wilson, Charles Gilpin, Florence Mills, Josephine Baker, Katherine Dunham, and Canada Lee.

One of the most virile of the Nation's little theaters is the Negro theater. Atlanta University has had a summer school of the theater for more than

ten years. The Gilpin Players in Cleveland, the Harlem Experimental Theater, the Krigwa Players (founded by W. E. B. DuBois), the Howard University Players and the old Lafayette Players of New York have given a zest to Negro dramaturgy that has not yet found full expression on the American stage.

Katherine Dunham's dance group of men and women gave highly creditable dance concerts in New York, Chicago, and on the West Coast in 1940 and 1941. Her repertoire included dance rhythms of Cuba, Mexico, South America, the West Indies and southern United States.

Hundreds of Negro actors find employment in the Nation's movie industry. While they have not yet been given full opportunity to demonstrate their abilities save in type parts, there are signs of a new awakening. In 1937 there were 390 movie houses in the United States catering to Negroes exclusively. In many of these houses are shown Negro news reels and full-length films of Negro life. They also show the usual popular American films.

Negro actors have achieved some fame in Hollywood. Hattie McDaniel was the first colored movie actor to receive the coveted Oscar, or any other award, in Hollywood. This was awarded for her performance in "Gone With the Wind." Eddie Anderson (Rochester), Hattie McDaniel, Ben Carter, and Mantan Moreland were included in Variety's semi-official roster of rated motion picture stars and featured players for 1940. Other well-known Negro movie actors include Paul Robeson, Clarence Muse, Louise Beavers, Leigh Whipper, Willie Best, and Rex Ingram. Special feature pictures have featured Ethel Waters, Lena Horne, Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, and various Negro swing bands.

In 1910 Will Foster became the first Negro moving picture producer with a comedy entitled "The Pullman Porter," starring Bert Williams and Lottie Gee.

One of the veteran actors in silent films was Noble M. Johnson, a featured actor in many silent films.

## AND PLAY . . .

Negro athletes have won acclaim in many fields. The names of Fritz Pollard, Paul Robeson, Duke Slater, DeHart Hubbard, Eddie Tolan, and Ned Gourdin are significant in the sport world the older generation knows. Today Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Jesse Owens, Beau Jack, Barney Ewell, Ralph Metcalfe, and John Boricon are better known.

In boxing, Joe Louis is the undisputed world's heavyweight champion. His record of winning 56 out of 57 bouts during nine years of fighting is unequalled in boxing annals.

Jesse Owens holds the world record for the 100-yard run, the 220-yard run, the 100-meter run, the 200-meter run, the 200-yard hurdle, and the 220-meter hurdle. He also holds two Olympic Games track records, both made in Berlin in 1926—the 200-meter run and the broad jump.

Eddie Tolan holds the Olympic's 100-meter run record and Cornelius Johnson holds its high jump record.

Since 1906, 35 Negro athletes have participated in the international Olympic games and have won championships in eleven track and field events.

John Williamson of Xavier College, New Orleans, is the National A.A.A. all-around track and field champion, outstripping five rivals in what was called a "gruelling ten-test event of brawn and skill."

Other famous names in American sports during the last decade include John Woodruff Eustace Peacock, Mozelle Ellerbe, and Jimmy Herbert in track events; Kenny Washington, Woody Strode, and Lou Montgomery in football.

## AND TO DO THIS AND THAT, EVEN AS YOU AND I

Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, was perhaps the best known agricultural chemist in America. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Arts of London. He developed hundreds of products that promise untold value to the South and the nation. In 1942 Dr. Carver was called to Detroit to confer with Henry Ford, probably concerning the production of artificial rubber. With the savings of a life-time he set up the Carver Foundation to carry on his scientific work.

Matthew A. Henson was with Commodore Robert E. Peary in his discovery of the North Pole and in seven other Polar expeditions. He was selected, according to Peary, for "his adaptability, fitness, and loyalty." Since the death of Peary, Henson is the only civilized American who has ever set foot upon the North Pole.

In the years 1924-1930, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded medals to fourteen Negroes for deeds of heroism and sacrifice. In 1934 an Atlanta Negro received such an award for rescuing two white men from a gas-filled basement.

In 1940 Col. Benjamin O. Davis, of the United States Army, was elevated to the rank of Brigadier General, the first Negro in the history of the country to attain that rank.

"Who's Who in America" lists more than 100 Negroes in its roster of distinguished Americans.

In 1941 there were 25 Negro members of State legislatures in the U. S.—Nebraska, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New York, Michigan, California, New Jersey, West Virginia, Kansas, and Ohio.

Negroes serving in the Foreign Service of the United States include Lester A. Walton, American Minister to Liberia, James G. Carter, American Consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, Clifton R. Wharton, American Consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, William C. George, American Vice Consul to Monrovia and five other employees.

There are six Negro Judges of Record in the United States, exclusive of justices of the peace and magistrates. They include: Herman E. Moore, Judge of the U. S. District Court, Virgin Islands; Frank S. Bledsoe, Judge of the Fifth District Court, St. Louis, Missouri; Myles A. Paige, Justice

Court of Special Sessions, New York City; Jane M. Bolin, Justice Court of Domestic Relations, New York City; Hubert T. Delany, Justice Court of Domestic Relations, New York City; Patrick B. Prescott, Justice, Municipal Court, Chicago; Armond W. Scott, Justice, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Toney, Justice, Municipal Court, New York City; James S. Watson, Justice, Municipal Court, New York City.

There has been a Negro representative in each session of the United States House of Representatives since the 72nd Congress in 1931.

The Booker T. Washington stamp, the first United States Postage stamp to honor an American Negro, went on sale April 7, 1940. The stamp is of ten-cent denomination. Another stamp honoring Negroes was the Emancipation stamp, a three-cent denomination, first issued on October 20, 1940.

Augusta Savage, Richmond Barthe, Nancy Elizabeth Prophet rank high among America's sculptors.

Aaron Douglas, Hale Woodruff, Dox Thrash, Charles Alston are significant names in the list of modern American painters.

E. Simms Campbell has for years been the leading cartoonist for *Esquire* magazine. He also does a syndicated cartoon for the daily press.

E. M. Bannister, of Providence, R. I., attained distinction as a painter and founded the Providence Art Club.

The French government has purchased and hung in the Luxembourg Gallery a number of paintings by Henry O. Tanner, American Negro.

Since its founding in 1802, West Point Military Academy, the highest ranking government school for the training of army officers, has admitted twenty colored students and graduated seven. Negro cadets are now in attendance at West Point.

## SO, ON AND ON HE GOES . . .

Contemplating this record, a well-known Southerner has said:

"The Negro is not a menace to America. He has proved himself worthy of confidence. He has been and may continue to be a blessing. In the years that are to come he needs the help of those who have voices of influence. He needs only that we remove unnecessary barriers out of his way, and give him a chance to demonstrate that under God he is a man and can play a man's part."

The TENTH MAN begins life with ambitions, hopes and the willingness to go on and on in his pursuit of success. Like the nine other men he faces frustrations, defeats and reprisals. But more so than have other men has his way of life been roughened and obstructed, from birth to death, by the factor of race. Race may not dominate but it at least throws its shadow across every phase of the Negro's life. Like the simplest plant the Tenth Man has developed protective devices for survival and has been shaped by the environments that have nurtured him.

Yet his history has shown the American Negro that the *what is* of today may well lead to the *what must be* of tomorrow. So he continues to press forward. In no other way can he survive and be whole.

**A**LL THE world needs all the rest of the world. Working together for the good of all, each race may have its individual life and yet live in peace and harmony—yes, in helpfulness to the other races which live by its side. It behooves every one of us to strive to know better all the peoples of the world and to help each and all in the struggle upward, envying no man his success, hating none, blessing and blessed by all.”

W. D. WEATHERFORD.

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Aggregate 240,000

50 cents a dozen

\$4.00 a hundred



## NAMES YOU SHOULD KNOW . . .

The Wall of Fame at the 1940 World's Fair in New York City was composed of twenty-one panels upon which were inscribed the names of some six hundred American citizens of foreign birth, American Indians, and American Negroes, who have made notable contributions to the nation's culture and progress.

The following Negroes were named on this honor roll:

ALLEN, RICHARD, 1760-1831, first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDERSON, MARIAN, 1907—, contralto.

BANNEKER, BENJAMIN, 1731-1806, inventor and mathematician.

BARTHE, RICHMOND, 1901—, sculptor.

BOLIN, JANE, 1908—, judge, Court of Domestic Relations, New York City.

BURLEIGH, HARRY T., 1866—, baritone singer and composer.

BRUCE, BLANCHE K., 1841-1898, U. S. Senator.

CARVER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1864-1942, agriculturist and chemist.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK, 1817-1895, abolitionist, orator, editor, minister to Haiti.

DuBOIS, W. E. B., 1868—, scholar, editor, founder of the Crisis.

DUNBAR, PAUL LAURENCE, 1872-1906, poet.

DuSABLE, JEAN POINTE, 1750-1814, pioneer, one of the founders of Chicago.

GARNETT, HENRY HIGHLAND, 1815-1882, diplomat, author, abolitionist.

GRIMKE, ARCHIBALD H., 1849-1930, lawyer, writer.

HARRISON, RICHARD B., 1864-1935, actor; played the role of De Lawd, in "The Green Pastures."

HANDY, W. C., 1873—, composer and publisher; composer of the "St. Louis Blues."

HAYES, ROLAND, 1887—, tenor.

HAYNES, LEMUEL, 1753-1833, minister in the Congregationalist Church.

JOHNSON, JAMES WELDON, 1871-1938, author, educator, poet.

JUST, ERNEST EVERETT, 1833-1941, biologist.

LAFON, THOMY, 1810-1893, philanthropist.



LIBRARY

LOUIS (BARROW), JOE, 1914—, heavyweight boxing champion of the world.

MAYNOR, DOROTHY, 1911—, soprano.

MERRICK, JOHN, 1859-1919, founder of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MOORE, HERMAN E., 1893—, federal judge in the Virgin Islands.

OWENS, JESSE, 1915—, Olympic track star.

PAIGE, MYLES A., 1898—, magistrate, New York City.

ROBESON, PAUL, 1898—, baritone, actor.

ROBINSON, BILL, 1878—, tap dancer.

RUSSWURM, JOHN B., 1799-1851, editor and founder of first Negro newspaper in U. S.

SAVAGE, AUGUSTA, 1892—, sculptor.

STILL, WILLIAM GRANT, 1895—, composer.

TANNER, HENRY OSSAWA, 1859-1937, painter.

TUBMAN, HARRIET, 1823-1913, abolitionist, humanitarian, one of the leaders of the Underground Railroad.

WALKER, DAVID, 1785-1830, editor.

WASHINGTON, BOOKER T., 1856-1915, educator, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

WATERS, ETHEL, 1900—, actress and singer.

WHEATLEY, PHILLIS PETERS, 1753-1784, first American Negro woman poet.

WILLIAMS, BERT, 1875-1922, vaudeville actor and comedian.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL H., 1858-1931, surgeon, the first to operate successfully on the human heart.

WILLIAMS, PAUL R., 1894—, architect.

WRIGHT, RICHARD, 1908—, novelist, author of "Native Son."

## WE RECOMMEND

*Singers in the Dawn*, anthology of Negro poetry, 10 cents a copy; \$1.00 a dozen.

*Songs of the South*, favorite spirituals, words and music, 10 cents a copy; \$1.00 a dozen.

*Southland Spirituals*, 64 favorites, words and music, 25 cents.

*Understanding Our Neighbors*, a factual study of America's major race problem, 10 cents a copy; \$1.00 a dozen.

Ten assorted pamphlets on the racial situation, 10 cents.

*The Southern Frontier*, monthly publication of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Interracial news, special articles, editorial comment, annual subscription 25 cents.

Order above from Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

(Special prices for quantity orders.)

### HISTORY

*Negro Makers of History*, Woodson, Associated Publishers, Washington, D. C.

*Short History of American Negro*, Brawley, Macmillan.

*Story of American Negro*, Brown, Friendship Press, New York.

*The Negro, Too, in American History*, Eppse, National Educational Publishing Company, Nashville.

### BIOGRAPHY

*Boy's Life of Booker T. Washington*, W. C. Jackson, Macmillan.

*George Washington Carver*, Holt, Doubleday, Doran & Co.

*For Freedom*, Fauset, Franklin Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

*In Spite of Handicaps*, Bullock, Association Press, New York.

*Negro Builders and Heroes*, Brawley, University of North Carolina Press.

*Portraits in Color*, Ovington, Viking Press.

*The Upward Climb*, Haskin, Cokesbury Press, Nashville.

*Up From Slavery*, autobiography, Booker T. Washington, Doubleday, Page & Co.

### LITERATURE, ART, AND MUSIC

*Anthology of American Negro Literature*, Calverton, Modern Library New York.

*Anthology of Verse by American Negroes*, White and Jackson, Trinity College Press, Durham, N. C.

*Book of American Negro Poetry*, anthology, James Weldon Johnson Harcourt, Brace & Co.

*Book of American Negro Spirituals*, Johnson and Johnson, Viking Press

Bronze Booklets, Associates in Negro Folk Education, Box 636, Washington.

No. 2—"The Negro and His Music"

No. 3—"Negro Art: Past and Present"

No. 6—"The Negro in American Fiction"

No. 7—"Negro Poetry and Drama"

No. 8—"Negro History in Outline"

*Caroling Dusk*, anthology, Countee Cullen, Harper & Brothers.

*Early Negro American Writers*, Brawley, University of North Carolina Press.

*Negro Poets and Their Poems*, R. T. Kerlin, Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington, D. C.

*Readings from Negro Authors*, Cromwell, Turner and Dykes, Harcourt, Brace & Co.

### GENERAL

*American Negroes*, Edwin R. Embree, John Day Company.

*The Myth of the Negro Past*, M. J. Herskovits, Harper & Brothers.

*The Negro in American Civilization*, Charles S. Johnson, Henry Holt Company.

*The Negro Year Book*, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

*What the Negro Thinks*, R. R. Moton, Doubleday, Doran & Co.

and  
H. S.  
May 12

